

# INF

INFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *inflict*.] He who punishes.  
Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLICTION. *n. f.* [from *inflict*.]

1. The act of using punishments.

So our decrees,  
Dead to *infliction*, to themselves are dead;  
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*  
Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction*. *South's Sermons.*

2. The punishment imposed.  
What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem  
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him  
With all *inflictions*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*  
How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions*? *Rogers.*  
His severest *inflictions* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLICTIVE. *adj.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*  
Comets no rule, no righteous order own;  
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. *Influence*, power of directing or modifying.  
Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*

A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living body.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*  
Religion hath to great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*

Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*

So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,  
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*

This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.

Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemized by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element. *Glav. Scyf.*

The inward fprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most fublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

If once contrafted in a fyftole, by the *influx* of the fpirits, why, the fpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain fo? *Ray on the Creation.*

An elaftick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reftores itfelf with the greater force: if the fpring be deftroyed, it is like a bag, only paffive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*

2. Infufion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlafting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Influence; power. In this fenfe it is now not ufed.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footfteps of nature, any fuch tranfmiffion and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ftate of immortality. *Hale.*

These two do not fo much concern fea-fith, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not ufed.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreffions upon their humours. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

TO INFO'LD. *v. a.* [in and *f. l. d.*] To involve; to inwrap; to inclofe with involutions.

For all the creft a dragon did *info'ld*  
With greedy paws, and over all did fpread  
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Bauquo, let me *info'ld* thee,  
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

But does not nature for the child prepare  
The parent's love, the tender nurfe's care?  
Who, for their own forgetful, feek his good,  
*Info'ld* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*

Wings raife her arms, and wings her feet *info'ld*. *Pope.*

TO INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [in and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.

Long may his fruitful vine *info'liate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*  
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milton.*

Let others better mold the running mafs  
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing bras;  
And foften into flefth a marble face. *Dryden's Zen.*

As from chaos, hudd'ld and deform'd,  
The god fruck fire, and lighted up the lamps  
That beautify the fky; fo he *inform'd*  
This ill-fhap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryd. and Let's Ovid.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

'Tis his fovereign arbitrary foul  
*Informs*, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* thefe limbs, the king reply'd,  
Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyffe.*

2. To inftitute; to fupply with new knowledge; to acquaint.

Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally, *inform* is: I know not how proper.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* fome method of reducing the laws into their original caufes. *Hooker.*

I have this prefent evening from my fifter  
Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare.*

Our ruin, by thefe *inform'd*, I learn.  
The long fpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his underftanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty arifes not from what fenfe *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occafion to confider. *Templ.*

The ancients examined in what confifts the beauty of good poffures, as their works fufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of thefe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himfelf of them. *Lact.*

To underftand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themfelves in thefe to the bottom. *Lact.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broom's Notes on the Iliad.*

I think it neceffary, for the intereft of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom fhould be *informed* in fome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magiftrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againft Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*

1. To give intelligence.

It is the bloody bufinefs which *informs*  
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not ufed.

These poor *informal* women are no more  
But inftruments of fome more mightier member,  
That fets them on. *Shakespeare. Meaf. for Meafure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inftruction.

He believes the fentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underftands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under thefe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]

1. Intelligence given; inftruction.

But reafon with the fellow,  
Left you fhould chance to whip your *information*,  
And beat the meffenger who bids beware  
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paffive reception of the will, like form clofing with matter, grew accurate into a third and diftinct perfection of practice. *South.*

They gave thefe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eafier and quicker underftood. *Lact.*

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He fhould regard the propriety of his words, and get fome information in the fubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourfelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]

1. One who gives intelligence.

This writer is either byafsed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chufe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who difcovers offenders to the magiftrate.

There were fpies and *informers* fet at work to watch the company. *L'Etrange.*

Let no court fycophant pervert my fenfe,  
Nor fly *inform* watch thefe words to draw  
Within the reach of treafon. *Pope.*

*Informers* are a deteftable race of people, although fometimes neceffary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ftrengh, of courage haughty, and of limb  
Heroick built, though of terreftrial mold;  
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleffnefs.

From this narrow time of gelation may enfue a fmalnefs in the exclud; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informis*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapelefs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which the fafhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at prefent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORMUNATE. *adj.* [*informatus*, Fr. *informatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly ufed.

Perkin, feeing himfelf prifoner, and detitute of all hopes, having found all either falfe, faint, or *informunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.

Falling falt, from gradual flope to flope,  
With wild *infra*fted courfe and leffen'd roar,  
It gains a fafer bed. *Thomfon's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.

By the fame gods, the juftice of whole wrath  
Punifh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abufe of their hoftages, fell upon the fheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Etrange's Fables.*

INFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [in and *frangibilis*] Not to be broken.

These atoms are fuppofed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactednefs and hardnefs is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, fince they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFRUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonnefs; rarity.

The abfence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broom's Notes on Pope's Odyffe.*

INFRUENT. *adj.* [*infrequent*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

TO INFRIGIDATE. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the furface of the liquor, whole coldnefs did not *infrigidate* thofe upper parts of the glafs. *Boyle.*

TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contrafts.

'Tis many had not dar'd to do that evil,  
If the firft man that did th' edict *infringe*,  
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare. Meaf. for Meaf.*

As kings, and thus fubmit myfelf to fight.  
To deftroj; to hinder. *Waller.*

Homilies, being plain and popular inftructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathlefs gods and happy, the  
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRINGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.

The punifhing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction againft which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRINGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a fevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial confitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFRUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the flupe of a funnel or tundib.

INFRUATE. *adj.* [in and *frut*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire  
Dilated and *infruate*. *Milton.*

INFRUITION. *n. f.* [from *infrut*.] Enraged; raging.

INFRUITION. *n. f.* [*infrutatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuso*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour in; to infill.

Thou almoft mak'ft me waver in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That fouls of animals *infuse* themfelves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

My early miftrefs, now my ancient mufe,  
That ftrong Circean liquor ceafe t' *infuse*,  
Wherewith thou didft intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*

Why fhould he defire to have qualities *infused* into his fon,  
which himfelf never poffeffed? *Swift.*

Meat muft be with money bought;  
She therefore, upon fecond thought,  
*Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth,  
Some fmall regard for ftate and wealth. *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to infpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts  
Of our firft parents all the rules of good,  
So that their skill *infus'd* furpas'd all arts  
That ever were before, or fince the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;  
The mufe inftitute my voice, and thou infpire the mufe. *Rofe.*

He *infus'd*  
Bad influence into th' unwary breaft.  
*Infuse* into their young breafte fuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To fteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate fo as to extract the virtues of any thing.

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

4. To make an infufion with any ingredient; to fupply, to tincture, to faturate with any thing infused.

Drink, *infused* with flefth, will nourifh fafter and eafier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

5. To infpire with.

Thou didft fmile,  
*Infused* with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare. Tempeft.*

*Infuse* his breaft with magnanimity,  
And make him naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]

1. Poffible to be infused.

From whom the doctines being *infufible* into all, it will be more neceffary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of diffolution; not fufible.

Vitrification is the laft work of fire, and a fufion of the falt and earth, wherein the fufible falt draws the earth and *infufible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infufion*, Fr. *infufio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring in; infillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infufion* of Hebraifms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paffages in holy writ. *Addison's Speft.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; infpiration.

We participate Chrift partly by imputation, as when thofe things which he did and fuffered for us are imputed to us for righteoufnefs; partly by habitual and real *infufion*, as when grace is inwardly beftowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our fouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

They found it would be matter of great debate, and fpend much time; during which they did not defire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infufions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wifdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infufion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of fteeping any thing in moifture without boiling.

Repeat the *infufion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infufion.

To have the *infufion* ftrong, in thofe bodies which have finer fpirits, repeat the infufion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infufion, or being infused. A word not authorized.

Still let my fong a nobler note affume,  
And fing th' *infufive* force of Spring on man. *Thomfon.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; paffage in.

One noble perfon floppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thofe which are at his back. *Spencer on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delufion; impofture; trick; flight. A word neither ufed nor neceffary.

Whoever fhall refign their reafons, either from the root of deceit in themfelves, or inability to refift fuch trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*